

RECORDS ^{OF} THE PAST

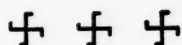
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HITTITES NEAR MARSOVAN, ASIA MINOR

SINCE it has been shown that Hittites occupied a number of important centers in Asia Minor about 1000 to 1500 B. C., it has become probable that much or most of the intervening territory was the abode of the same race. A vast city like Boghaz-keuy, with its massive ramparts and castles, its spacious palace and other buildings, its library with thousands of cuneiform tablets, its solemn sanctuary at Yasili Kaya a mile or two away, its kings able to make war and peace on terms of equality with the Pharaohs of Egypt, would certainly require extensive provinces to support it, and would naturally extend its sway to cover much of, perhaps the whole of, Asia Minor and Northern Syria.

The ruins of Boghaz-keuy lie about 75 miles southwest of Marsovan, where these lines are written, and 75 miles northeast of this place is Termé, the name of which is apparently derived from the Thermodon of Strabo, at the mouth of which river he locates "the plain of the Amazons." Professor Sayce in his work on *The Hittites* holds that the Amazons were the armed Hittite priestesses of a goddess, whose cult spread westward through Asia Minor from Carchemish. I had occasion to pass through the Terme region not long ago, and was greatly interested to find that the mountains rising back of Terme,—the Black Sea rolls before it,—are still called the Amazon Mountains, and the people not only know the old tradition that a tribe of warrior women once lived there, but say that the women of that mountain range



ARTIFICIAL MOUND, MARSOVAN PLAIN, NEAR
AN ARMENIAN MONASTERY

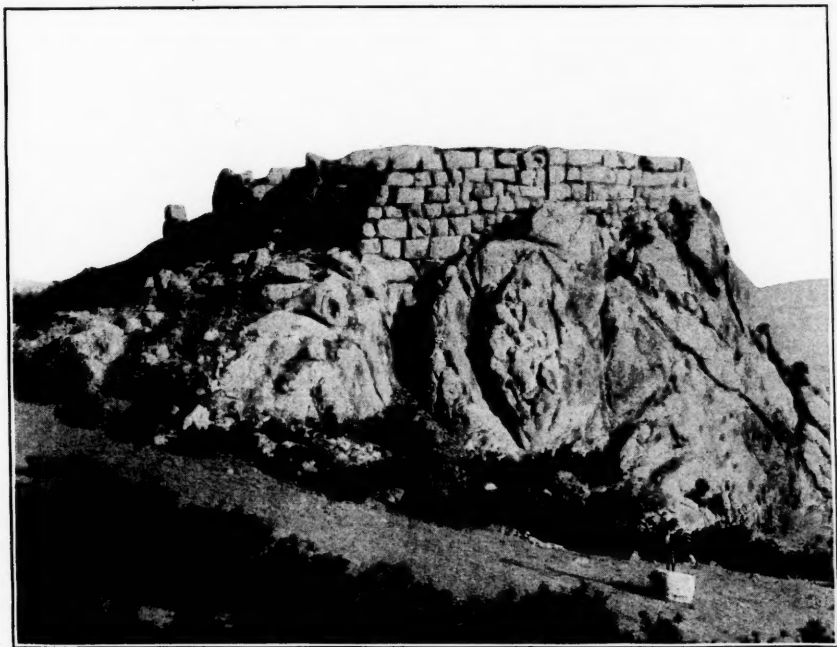
now are stronger than the men, live longer, work harder and are more quarrelsome (!). RECORDS OF THE PAST in its issue for April, 1907, described a Primitive Cattle Shrine at Chirishli Tepe, a hilltop just about half way from this place to the Amazon country, and Professor Sayce on reading that article expressed his opinion that Chirishli Tepe would be a Hittite shrine. All the probabilities seem to me to confirm that view. It is remarkable that all the terra cotta figurines found there, representing the human form, are heads of women, not of men.

A hundred miles southeast of us are the ruins of Comana, a populous mart, according to Strabo, the residence of a multitude of women dedicated to the service of the goddess, and frequented by Armenians. There seems to have been some connection between the Armenians and the Hittites, but Strabo does not mention the latter. The name and memory of the Hittites had faded from the minds of men during the ten confused centuries preceding the Christian era. Fifty miles south of Marsovan is Zile, the most striking feature of which is a huge mound or hill in the center of the city. Strabo says Zile was built upon the mound of Semiramis, that it was a sacred city with a temple to which the revenues of the region round about were dedicated, that it contained a multitude of sacred menials, that sacrifices were performed with more pomp and oaths taken with more solemnity than in other places, and that its worship also was kindred to that of the Armenians.

It was with a general knowledge of the facts and possibilities stated above that the writer went out one day late last summer to meet a party of friends returning from Boghaz-keuy, where the indefatigable Germans have been making such rich finds within the last three

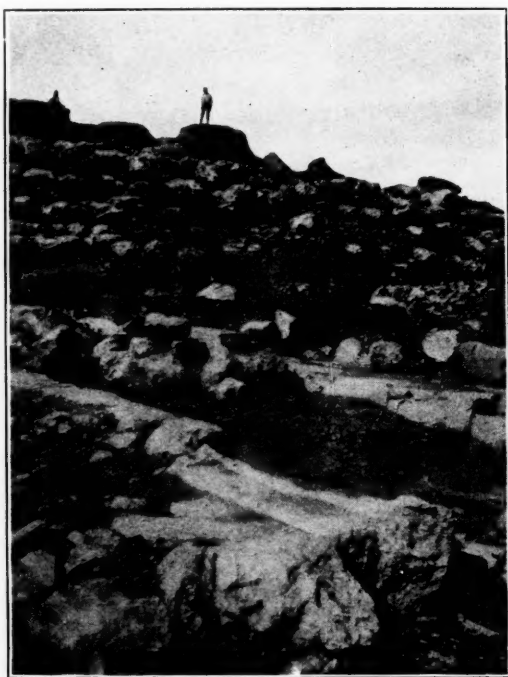


CORNER OF GREAT PALACE, BOGHAZ-KEUY



"SARU KALE," YELLOW CASTLE, WITHIN THE WALL, BOGHAZ-KEUY

years. Having a little extra time I turned aside from the highway and strolled over one of the mounds, wholly or partly artificial, that adorn our plain, and selected a few from the hundreds of pottery fragments strewn over the surface. The finest specimen was a bit striped with lines and decorated with semi-loops of dark red paint. When I met the friends coming back from the Boghaz-keuy visit, imagine my delight on receiving from my son another pottery fragment of exactly the same type. He exhibited with boyish glee a double handful of cuneiform fragments he had picked up, but let that pass now. The two pieces of pottery in material, workmanship, design, coloring, everything, represent just the same artistic style. If these two mute bits of

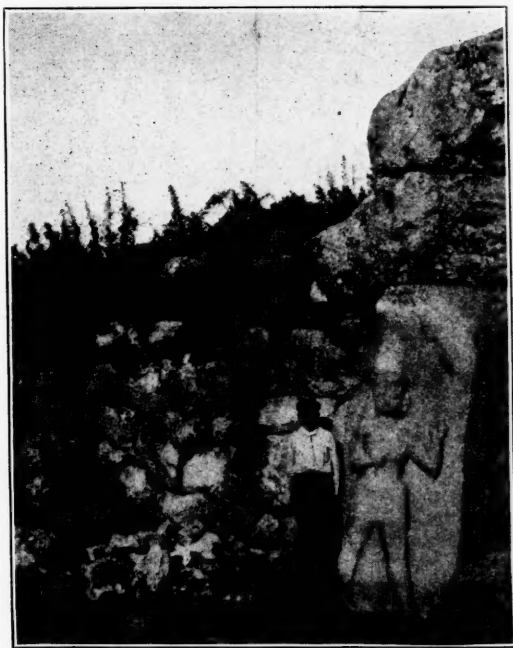


PALACE WALL, BOGHAZ-KEUY

brick do not testify eloquently to one class of manufacturers, there is no value in the evidence of fictile art. Now, then, the piece from Boghaz-keuy is undoubtedly Hittite. The name or title of the king as given in tablets read by Professor Winckler was Kheta-sar; the date was contemporary with that of Rameses II of Egypt; the style of art was quite uniform throughout. From this it follows that the other pottery fragment must also be of Hittite origin, and *the artificial mounds of this region are the work of Hittites.*

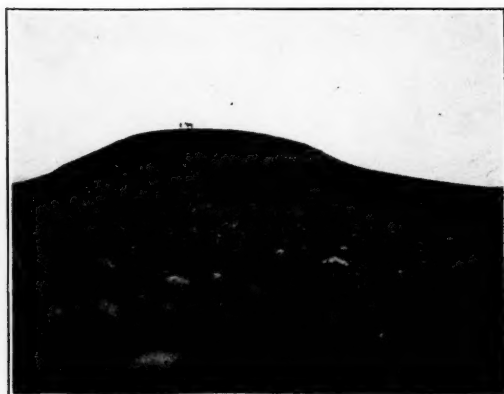
There are perhaps a dozen of these mounds in this immediate vicinity. They vary in height from next to nothing above the plain

to an altitude of 40 or 50 ft. They usually stand isolated, and cannot possibly be taken as due to natural formation. Their circumference is great in proportion to their height, and shows that the mounds have been worn down by the frosts of many winters and the rains of many summers. These mounds await exploration within, but their surface is always covered with pottery fragments of several well-marked types. The work of the potter is abundant in Turkey, but he does not at present turn out the sorts with which the mounds are littered. Much of the old work is wheel-made; some is not. Some bricks, with or without flanged edges, are heavy, coarse and crude, such as would be suitable for walls and floors; some were parts of cups or vases, bowls or



SCULPTURE AT ONE OF THE GATEWAYS, BOGHAZ-KEUY

bottles, plates or dishes, as delicate as could be desired; parts of jars for storing grain or wine are not uncommon. The clays employed usually yielded a reddish color as the result of firing, but some are quite dark, others yellowish or slate colored. Many are decorated with lines of well-marked dark paint, or have more intricate devices upon them. Occasionally a white or yellow tinted paint was used, and many pieces are wholly of a jet black color. Near one of these mounds an Armenian monastery is located. It is not unlikely that the Christian foundation was due to the sanctity with which the spot had been regarded for long centuries before the Christian era.



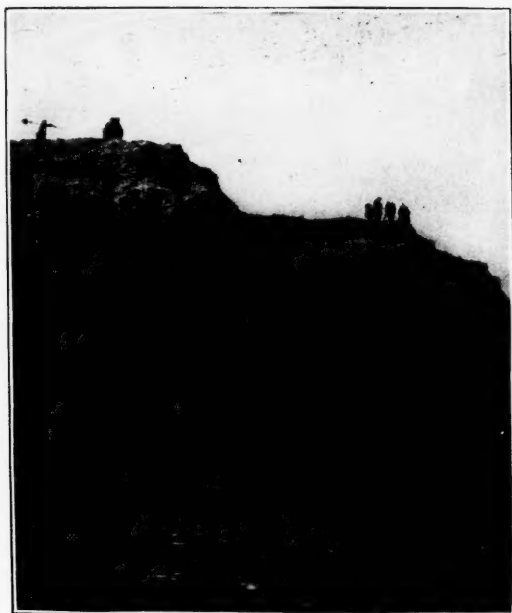
ARTIFICIAL MOUND, MARSOVAN PLAIN

The peasantry of the country commonly call these mounds "Treasure Hills," and believe that fabulous wealth is stored up in them. A common tradition is that a golden plow and ox-yoke are there. Some suppose that there are doors and rooms, vaults and windows inside. But "jinns" are believed to guard such spots, and the common people fear to explore them, even for the prosaic purpose of digging out a few jars and vases, lest some "stroke" overtake them. The stories of buried treasure are the natural result of actual discoveries in some cases. There are buried treasures in the country, as witness the excavations at Ephesus and Troy.

Another site not far away is not a mound but a buried city, now covered to the depth of 6 ft. with solid earth washed down from a ridge of hills a mile away. The site is on a river bluff, and the stream below, which has perhaps changed its course since the day when a city flourished here, has washed away the foot of the perpendicular bluff, bringing to light part of what lay buried in the bank. The worst rascal of the neighborhood tells me that there are 7 kettles of gold buried there, enough to provide for the expenses of the Ottoman Empire 7 years without other revenue. But in order to find it, one must first take to wife a woman, live with her for a time, then take her life, and afterwards seek the gold. That is, human blood must be shed as a sacrifice at the inception of the attempt. All sorts of pottery, however, are exhumed in abundance, and one of the painted fragments being submitted to Professor Sayce, he pronounced it "Mycenean." But what can "Mycenean" mean as used of Asia Minor but Hittite?

When I compared these pottery fragments from Boghaz-keuy and the Marsovan plain with others in my collection, another interesting fact emerged. Two other pieces, one from Zile and one from a rock-hewn tomb at Gerdek-kaya, belong to just the same style of

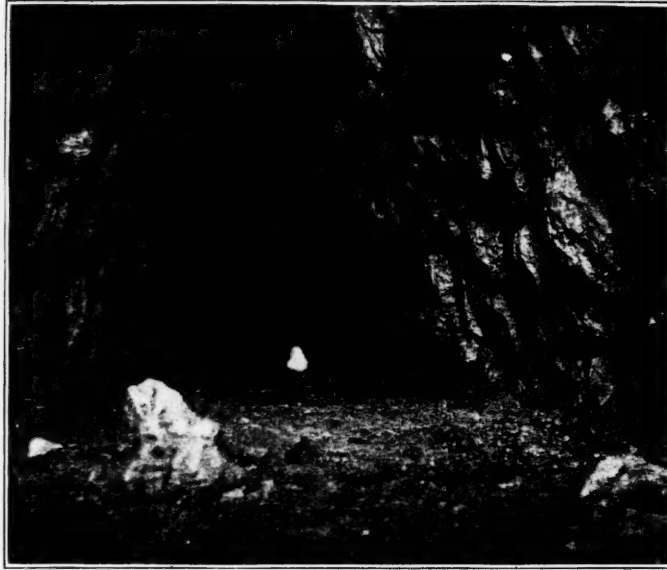
art. It is easy to believe that Zile with its great antiquity and sacred character was once a Hittite city. Remember, Strabo says it was built on the mound of Semiramis; he says the same thing for Tyana, the modern Bor, and important Hittite discoveries have been made at Bor. The huge mound at Zile, the walled summit of which is now occupied by a Turkish garrison, and on one side of which are the remains of a well-wrought Greek theater, is littered over with enormous numbers of pottery pieces, many of them very beautifully decorated. It is at least possible that stores of cuneiform tablets and perhaps stones with characteristic Hittite sculptures will be unearthed within this mound.



RUINS OF A CITY ON RIVER BLUFF, MARSOVAN PLAIN. "MYCENEAN"
POTTERY FOUND 6 FT. BELOW THE TOP LEVEL

Our chief positive evidence for the Hittite occupation of Zile rests on this tiny bit of painted pottery.

Gerdek-kaya, one hour north of Alaja, consists of a large porch, hewn out of living rock, with 3 massive pillars left in position in front, a rock-hewn stairway for the approach, and a room or burial chamber at each end of the porch. Near by are the remains of another tomb, much defaced by the lapse of time, a stair-case cut inside the rock and terminating at the water of a little river below, with some other archæological remains. Once more, if the tell-tale pottery tells its tale truly, this also was a Hittite site. Then, further, the better known rock-hewn



TUNNEL, 200 PACES LONG, UNDER THE WALL, BOGHAZ-KEUY

tombs at Amasia* by a natural inference should be referred to Hittite builders also. These tombs are referred to, supposably, by Strabo under the name "monuments of the kings." There is a Greek inscription across the front of the "Mirror Tomb," but that may have been added long after the original construction of that wonderful temple-like tomb, just as paintings representing Christian art found in more than one of the Amasia tombs of course were an addition later than the time of Strabo.

If, then, our argument is correct, the Hittite civilization that undoubtedly existed at certain points in Asia Minor in the second millennium before the Christian era naturally covered much of the intervening territory; Hittites occupied the historic cities such as Zile; their hands reared the artificial mounds of the Anatolian plains; they carved out the rock-hewn tombs. It is a case where the presumption is clear and strong and a small amount of direct evidence,—as small as fragments of pottery,—is enough to establish the proof,—at least to the extent of establishing a working hypothesis.

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*See RECORD OF THE PAST, Vol. II, pp. 130-140, and Vol. III, pp. 67-73.



SOLAR ECLIPSES AND ANCIENT HISTORY

THAT tradition is at the bottom of many of our so-called historical facts has been proven again and again. That tradition is not to be trusted entirely has also been repeatedly proven. This applies especially to dates. An impression was produced by facts undoubtedly, this impression has grown into history; but the time when such events occurred often becomes much misplaced, so that additional light may be received from most unexpected sources.

An instance of this kind has but recently come to light through the researches of Mr. Cowell, F.R.S., chief assistant of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. A paper by Mr. Samuel Jennings, of Toronto, upon some of Mr. Cowell's studies appeared in the *Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society* for July and August, 1908, from which we adduce some figures, facts and suggestions, of great interest, tending to settle some long disputed historical statements.

The total eclipse of the sun is, naturally, a most impressive spectacle and one not readily forgotten by anyone who has witnessed it. But while the impression has come down through the ages in ancient writings it has often been difficult to fix the dates exactly. "More than two centuries ago, in 1693, Halley showed that the month was very slowly changing in length. The amount of this change was measured correctly by Prof. Simon Newcomb, the great American Astronomer, when in 1878 he discussed the times of nineteen eclipses of the moon, recorded by Claudius Ptolemy, as having taken place between B. C. 721, and A. D. 136. But it never occurred to Professor Newcomb to take into consideration the possibility that there might be a change in the length of the year, and when he turned his attention to the supposed records of ancient solar eclipses they did not accord with his calculations. He therefore rejected them as untrustworthy.

"Just here is where Mr. Cowell's researches are most interesting. He, during the years 1903 and 1904, took up the question of five ancient eclipses of the sun:

"Nineveh, 763 B. C.,

"Archilohus Thasos, 648 B. C.,

"Thucidides at Athens, 431 B. C.,

"Agathocles, near Syracuse, 310 B. C., and

"Tertullian at Utica, 177 A. D. and found them self-consistent.

"Another point in favor of their acceptance is that the rate of change in the length of the month deduced from these eclipses agrees with Newcomb's results derived in 1878 from the eclipses of the moon."

Another record, that of a sixth eclipse, the most ancient yet available to us, was made by Dr. L. W. King on one of the cuneiform tablets in the British Museum. It refers to an eclipse observed at Babylon B. C. 1063. The astronomical tables at present in use do not account for these six eclipses as they are recorded. The question therefore arises were the historians unaware of the limit of totality, or are the astronomical tables now used incorrect?

Very few people realize how rare a total eclipse is at any particular spot. "On an average such an event only occurs once in 300 years for any given place. The last total eclipse visible in England was in 1724, the next to be seen in this country will be that of 1927, an interval of more than 200 years, not for a single city, but for the country as a whole. The last visible in London was that of 1715. The next previous one visible in London was that of 873. It does not appear that another will be visible here for at least some 600 years to come."

"Later on Mr. Cowell examined three mediæval eclipses, those of A. D. 1030, 1239, and 1241, besides two further ancient eclipses which he had previously left on one side." Both these and the three mediæval eclipses fitted in completely with his computations. A total eclipse of the sun is only over a very narrow belt of the earth's surface, while an eclipse of the moon may extend over the whole magnitude of earth turned toward it at the time.

Mr. Cowell has also studied and discussed the 19 lunar eclipses and found that they were in accord with this hypothesis of a very minute change in the relative lengths of the day and year.

"The astronomical evidence, therefore, in support of this hypothesis rests upon 7 solar eclipses before the Christian era, 4 solar eclipses since, together with the general testimony of 19 lunar eclipses. But the last two solar eclipses named are of especial interest from more than one point of view. They are those which are commonly known as 'The eclipse of Larissa' and 'The eclipse of Thales.'" These eclipses have been much discussed, and have been wrongly identified, so that the historical writers have been misled, making much confusion in the history of that period. Our historical knowledge of the first of these eclipses, that of Larissa, is derived from Xenophon, who in his account of the Retreat of the Ten Thousand says: "After this defeat the Persians retired and the Greeks, marching the rest of the day without disturbance, came to the river Tigris, where stood a large uninhabited city called Larissa, anciently inhabited by the Medes, the walls of which were 25 ft. in breadth, 100 ft. in height, and 2 parasangs in circuit, all built of brick except the plinth, which was of stone 20 ft. high. This city, when besieged by the king of Persia at the time the Persians were wresting the empire from the Medes, he could not make himself master of by any means, when it happened that the sun, obscured by a cloud, disappeared, and the darkness continued till the inhabitants being seized with consternation, the town was taken" (*Anabasis*, B. III, chap. iv).

Larissa has been identified as Calah, 18 miles from Nineveh. The astronomer, Sir G. B. Airy, identified the eclipse of Larissa with that of May 19, 557 B. C., and showed that according to Hansen's table of the moon the narrow zone of totality passed nearly centrally over Larissa. But later knowledge has proved these calculations wrong, and the zone must have lain hundreds of miles south of Larissa. With the table of the moon as corrected by Mr. Cowell, one eclipse, and only one, becomes total at Calah, that of B. C. 603, May 18, and this date fits in with the chronology of the fall of Nineveh. The great siege began B. C. 609 and the city fell three years later. In 605 B. C., the Chaldeans defeated the Egyptians at Charchemish, then, as Mr. Cowell points out, the Chaldeans are not heard of for three years, and in B. C. 601 or 600 they invaded Judea. "The capture of Larissa exactly fits into this gap of three years in the current Assyriological knowledge."

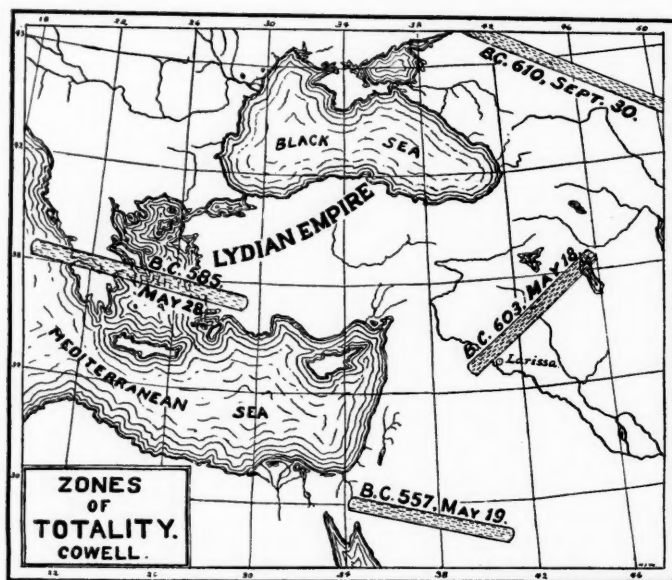
Mr. Nevill, director of the Natal Observatory, has pointed out the fact that the additions made to our knowledge of Assyrian history and chronology have fixed with certainty the dates of many facts hitherto uncertain, "and that Nineveh, Calah, and other great Assyrian cities disappeared from history before B. C. 600, and the state of their ruins at the present time shows that the destruction was sudden and once for all. Every inhabitant perished or was transported into slavery. The capture of Larissa must have been that of the Assyrian Calah by the Medes and Babylonians prior to B. C. 600."

Of course Xenophon's great cloud may not refer to a total eclipse of the sun at all, but when we consider how deep an impression such an event must have produced, especially upon the Assyrians to whom the sun represented a ruling deity, Asshur, there can be no real doubt of the identification.

Again, referring to the quotation from Xenophon, the author has evidently thought that the eclipse of Larissa occurred when the Persians were wresting the empire from the Medes, "and the date usually assigned to this revolt is about B. C. 559. Astronomy tells us that a total eclipse of the sun did take place on May 19, B. C. 557, and that it was visible as a very large partial eclipse in this region." We must suppose, therefore, that Xenophon, who had only tradition to go upon, confounded the two, that of 557 and 603, as one and the same.

Herodotus was misled in this way as to the date of the eclipse of Thales, which took place on May 28, 585 B. C., when after describing the progress of the war between the Lydians and the Medes, he says that in the sixth year during an engagement "it happened that in the heat of battle, day was suddenly turned into night. This change of the day Thales the Milesian had foretold to the Ionians. The Lydians and Medes seeing night succeeding in the place of day desisted from fighting and both showed a great anxiety to make peace." (*Her.*, B. i. cap. lxxiv.) He goes on to say that the battle was finally decided by arbitration. "Syennesis the Cilician and Labynetus (Nebuchadnezzar the Babylonian) were the mediators

of their reconciliation. These were they who hastened the treaty between them and made a matrimonial connection, for they persuaded Alyattes to give his daughter, Aryennis in marriage to Astyages, son of Cyaxares." Herodotus evidently held the opinion that the fall of Nineveh took place after the war with Lydia.



PATHS OF ANCIENT ECLIPSES

"Modern chronologists have held these same views. Woodward and Cates, Fisher, Baxter, the Students' Bible, and others, adopt the year B. C. 610 as that in which the Lydian war ended, while Hales, Clinton Blair (last edition, 1904) give us the latter eclipse, B. C. 603. Herodotus certainly fixed upon one or the other of these dates as the eclipse of Thales. If he adopted the earlier, that of 610, he was 25 years out of his reckoning, and if that of 603 he was 18 years wrong. * * * He built up his history on these suppositions and he found it necessary to account for 25 imaginary years between the accession of Astyages and the fall of Babylon in B. C. 536. Therefore, he represented Astyages as a much older man than he really was," which has made much confusion in trying to adjust the facts.

"The eclipse of May 28, B. C. 585, passed through Asia Minor, and the Sunset, according to Mr. Cowell's computations, totally eclipsed about east longitude 29." This agrees with Herodotus when he speaks of the battle being a kind of "nocturnal engagement" and that the day was suddenly turned into night. "It must, however, be clearly borne in mind that there is no uncertainty as to the dates at which total eclipses of the sun have occurred, nor even any doubt

as to the general regions of the earth crossed by the shadow. The only uncertainty has been as to the exact position of the zones of totality." There have been only 4 eclipses which could possibly have taken place during the historical period spoken of by Herodotus and Xenophon, and visible in the countries mentioned by them: namely, September 30, B. C. 610; May 18, 603; May 28, 585; May 19, 557.

Mr. Cowell's calculations place the eclipse of 603 B. C. as total at Larissa, and the same computations agree with what we know of the eclipse of Thales. It could not be that of 610 B. C., because the path of the shadow lay too far to the north, and from historical evidence we know it must have occurred after the destruction of the Assyrian empire.

"Herodotus was evidently unacquainted with the ancient observations by Chaldeans who had discovered that solar eclipses recurred after intervals of 18 solar years. This period they called Saros." "Some few Greek and modern writers have in this way determined the date of the eclipse of Thales, but most have followed Herodotus."

Having accepted these facts as marking the date and marriage of Astyages, it pushes aside all difficulty in identifying Astyages with Darius the Mede, who as Daniel tells us received the kingdom of the Chaldeans "being about three score and two years old" (*Daniel*, v: 31). "Niehbuhr, Westcott, and Vaux held this opinion, but admit a difficulty owing to the prevailing belief that Astyages must have been a much older man, even if he had been alive when Babylon fell in B. C. 536." This, then, would place Astyages' birth year in 599 or 598 B. C. and he would have been about 14 years of age at the time of his accession and marriage—not too early to suit Eastern ideas.

Another supposition is shown to be untenable by this: namely, that Astyages had a marriageable daughter Mandane, who was said to be the mother of Cyrus. This could not have been, because Cyrus was born when Astyages was 23 years old.

So three questions seem to be settled by the astronomical calculations. 1st, that Astyages was a young man at his accession. 2d, that Cyrus was not his grandson. 3d, that the question of his age need no longer be considered an insurmountable obstacle towards identifying him with Darius the Mede. There are references to another Darius who reigned in Persia before Darius Hystaspes, and with these new facts in mind it becomes very probable that Astyages was the monarch referred to instead of Darius Hystaspes.

"In *Daniel*, ix: 1, the father of Darius the Mede is stated to have been Ahasuerus. According to Scaliger and others the name Cyaxares and Ahasuerus are identical, the one being the grecised form of the other, and no one disputes that Astyages was the son of Cyaxares I, the Medo-Persian king, who in alliance with the Chaldeans destroyed the Assyrian empire in B. C. 606, which event is alluded to in *Tobit*, xiv: 15, 'but before he (Tobias) died he heard of the destruction of Nineveh which was taken by Nebuchadrezzar and Assuerus.' Josephus also says that Darius was known to the Greeks by another name."

Sir Fenwick Williams, of Kars, in 1850 found upon the base of one of the great pillars at Susa (Shushan) a statement of Artaxerxes (Memnon) tracing his descent through Xerxes to Darius Hystaspes. It concludes thus: "Darius my ancestor anciently built this temple and afterwards it was repaired by Artaxerxes my grandfather." This word *anciently* would appear to denote a Darius before the time of Hystaspes.

Xenophon makes mention of a king of Medo-Persia whom he calls Cyaxares II, son and successor to Astyages, but Herodotus disagrees with him, for he states definitely that Astyages was the last king of Media and says that he was succeeded by Cyrus. In the Apochryphal fragment entitled *Bel and the Dragon* this statement is confirmed when it says: "And king Astyages was gathered to his fathers, and Cyrus of Persia received his kingdom and Daniel conversed with the king, and was honored before all his friends." This agrees with *Daniel* vi: 1-3, where Astyages is called Darius, and it is very evidently after the fall of Babylon (about B. C. 534). We also know that this same Darius was ruler over Ecbatana very shortly before.

Astyages and Cyrus were joint kings, their reign over the Babylonian Empire beginning the same year, the "1st year of Cyrus (Ezra I) was also the first year of Darius (the Mede) (*Daniel* ix: 1). Astyages then died and Cyrus reigned alone."

Might this not explain why, when Darius Hystaspes searched for the decree of Cyrus, it could not be found in Babylon, but was discovered in Ecbatana, in Media?

Now we come to some surprising results in the book of Esther. When we remember that king Ahasuerus and Astyages are the same person, a mystery which has seemed impenetrable is cleared up. Astyages married the daughter of the king of Lydia in B. C. 585, three years after he disgraced and divorced this queen and thus brought upon himself the wrath of the king of Lydia. Four years later, B. C. 578 or 577, Ahasuerus raised the Jewess Esther in Vashti's place; and 5 years later the plot to destroy the Jews took place, presumably with the connivance of the king of Lydia. Esther became queen in 577 B. C. Cyrus was born in the palace of Astyages in 576, the year following the marriage. There is no direct statement to the effect that Cyrus was the son of Esther and king Astyages, but the inference seems quite natural. Mandane who is said to have been the daughter of Astyages could not have been the mother of Cyrus, but she might possibly have been his half sister, and was married to Cambyses the Persian.

That there was a plot to destroy Cyrus seems certain. He was saved by Harpagus who carried the child to Mandane in Persia, and Cyrus became her adopted son. This makes Xenophon's story sound reasonable and also accounts for the anxiety of Astyages lest some harm should befall Cyrus, who was in his twelfth year when he

returned. The king took pains to immediately create Cyrus associate king with himself, and that caused the open revolt of the Medes against Cyrus who was in command of the Persian army. Astyages appointed Harpagus to command the Median troops, because presumably he knew him to be friendly to Cyrus. Herodotus is astonished at such a move on Astyages' part.

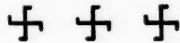
Astyages reigned at home, and having supported Cyrus, no doubt delighted at his success, seeing that he had made one conquest after another until the Medo-Persian empire under the administration of Astyages comprised 127 provinces. Astyages died B. C. 535 or 534 and Cyrus then became king.

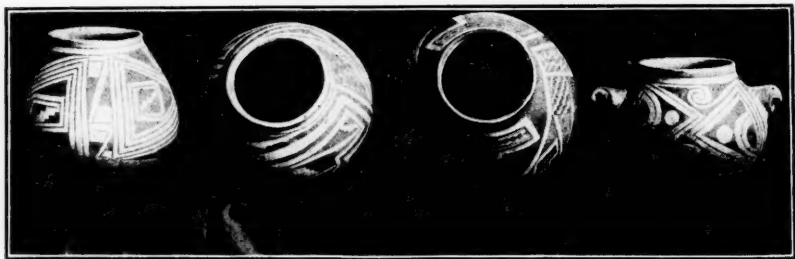
Thus, as we said in the beginning, the tradition has a certain amount of truth at bottom, but when it has filtered down through centuries it has gained some accretions and lost some facts which account for the discrepancies in the works of Herodotus, Xenophon, and others. But the fogs having been cleared away which surround the eclipse of Thales by these calculations of Mr. Cowell, we can reckon positively on certain statements in the book of Esther which have seemed heretofore irreconcilable. These in turn will help us to fix certain other disputed dates.

So it is that historians and Bible students, as well as scientists, owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Cowell for his prolonged and arduous labors.

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CASAS GRANDIAN POTTERY IN BLACKISTON COLLECTION, NATIONAL MUSEUM

RUINS OF THE TENAJA AND THE RIO SAN PEDRO

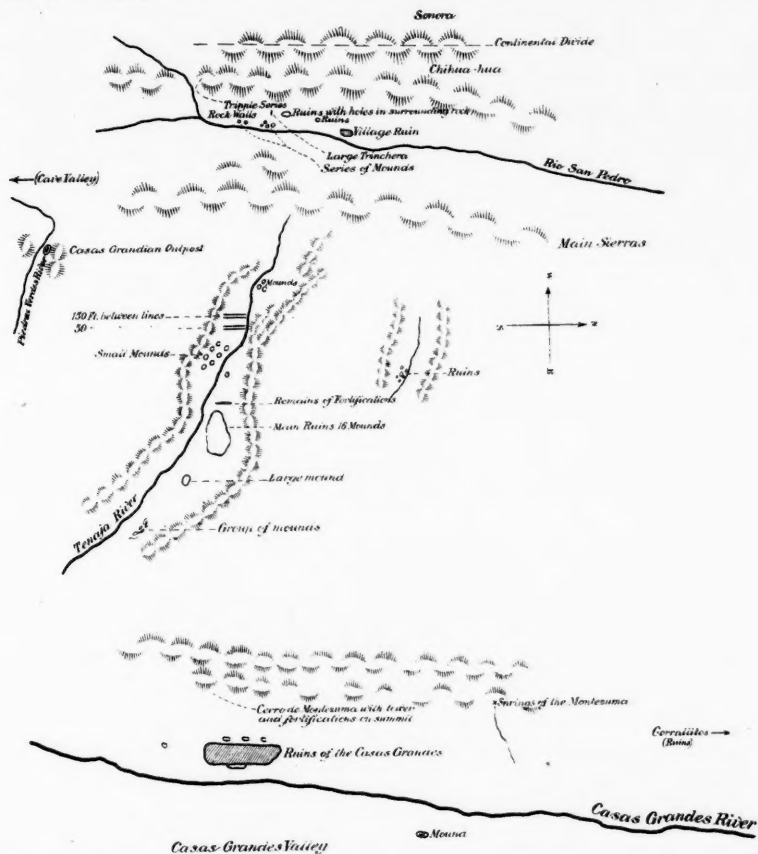
EVEN at the present day the extent and boundaries of the civilization of the inhabitants of the Casas Grandes of northern Mexico has not been fully determined. That the valley of that name with its great group of ruins and the numerous smaller ones was the political and cultural center there seems little doubt, and that though scattered in isolated groups, this civilization extended as far north at least as the American line there is equal certainty. To the east and the south its bounds are indefinite. The writer has examined ruins of these people fully 100 miles east of the Casas Grandes valley and has there obtained some excellent specimens of the noted yellow ware which has made this region famous; while to the south remains have been traced and the same pottery obtained as far as El Valle in the San Buenaventura valley.

To the west the low-lying mounds are strewn for many miles through the Sierras, the great difficulty being in determining where the remains of these people cease, and those of ruder and probably hostile though kindred tribes begin; for though there is a strong similarity in the culture symbols throughout this entire section, most of the passes are well fortified only a comparatively short distance from the central ruins, and invariably the strongest military works point but in one direction—toward the west.* The other frontiers were left to guard themselves either because an attack was not expected in those directions or because greater trust was placed in the vast stretches of semi-arid country which envelop them.

It is thus that the ruins on the Tenaja and the Rio San Pedro are of peculiar interest and present a special significance. The Tenaja, as its name signifies, is a river or wash consisting largely of pools.

*See *Casas Grandian Outposts* by writer—RECORDS OF THE PAST—vol. V, pp. 142-147. The writer desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to the able assistance on the last expedition of Mr. J. Reynolds Coleman of El Paso, Texas, whose ardor for archaeological research nearly terminated in his death at the hands of an assassin in this instance.

except during the rainy season when it aspires to the dignity of a flowing stream. It lies directly west of the Casas Grandes valley and is about 20 miles long, rising in the Sierras and emptying into the Piedras Verdes.



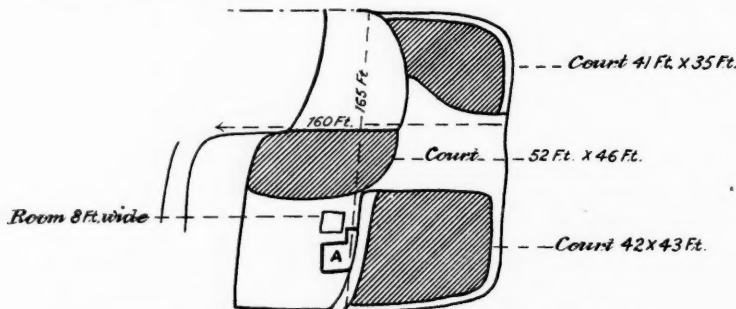
MAP OF THE RUINS ON THE TENAJA AND RIO SAN PEDRO SHOWING THEIR POSITION IN REGARD TO OTHER RUINS

Though a very insignificant river, it is the site of a group of ruins hardly second to the great ones of the Casas Grandes, and in ancient times was probably the scene of many military exploits, as its valley forms a great highway between the western valleys and the center of the prehistoric civilization. That the Casas Grandians were cognizant of the strategic possibilities of this is evident at a glance, for the remains of great stone and earthen fortifications that stretch across the narrow pass are easily recognised even at the present day as being among the most extensive and elaborate ever constructed by these people. The hand of Time working with erosion as its tool has nearly

leveled these remains with the earth, yet their lines can still be distinctly traced.

The distance of the upper or westernmost of these ruins from the Casas Grandes is from 18 to 25 miles, and consists of two parallel lines of stone and earth 150 ft. apart extending across the valley. A short distance back of these are located two other parallel lines only 50 ft. apart. The two sets were probably inclosed on their north and south sides, but as these were the most subject to erosion they have been nearly obliterated as have other adjoining ruins that can only be dimly distinguished at intervals. A full mile further up the stream is a small group of outlying mounds. A few hundred feet to the rear of the lines of the fortifications on the bank of the stream lie the remains of 8 communal dwellings of small size.

Back of these and forming a distinct group nearly a quarter of a mile distant is all that is left of the main pueblo. The outworks guarding its approach from the west were about 500 ft. in extent, while to the east they are much less elaborate, and can be traced only 150 ft. from the buildings.



RUIN EAST OF MAIN RUINS ON THE TENAJA

A is a room 10 ft. 3 in. by 14 ft.

The great pueblo itself rises in 16 large mounds, and covered an area nearly 800 ft. long by 300 ft. wide. While almost rivalling the famous group of "Great Houses" to the east in extent, in early days this ruin probably did not present anything like as imposing an appearance, as its height could not have exceeded 3 or 4 stories at most. This accounts for the lighter walls, and poor state of preservation which characterizes it today, despite the fact that its position also entails a greater exposure to the elements. The similarity of the development of the pottery and other culture symbols precludes the supposition of a greater antiquity. A heavy battle-ax of rough finish, metates and a number of other specimens corresponding to similar ones of this district were found here.

About half a mile further down stream lies another large mound which is still about 15 ft. high and 160 ft. in diameter. One of the rooms is 14 ft. long by 10 ft. 3 in. wide, from one of the corners



SCENE ON THE TENAJA

REMAINS OF WALL, SAN PEDRO VALLEY

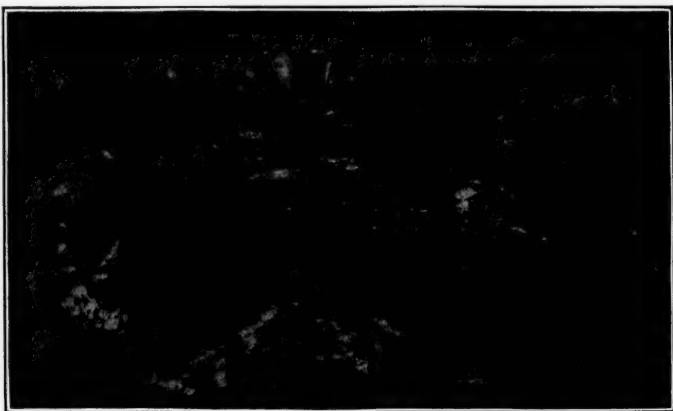
REMAINS OF FORTIFICATION ON THE TENAJA

ROOM IN RUIN ON THE TENAJA, SHOWING DOOR
AND PASSAGEWAY (TO RIGHT)

of which runs a passageway 4 ft. wide. There were 3 coats of plaster on the outer walls, and one heavy coat half an inch thick. The holes which had contained the beams were 8 in. in diameter, 4 in. deep, and showed unmistakable signs of fire; charred lintels and beams were in evidence as usual. A grain-shaped door of the common type 3 ft. in height, 1 ft. 9 in. at the top and 1 ft. 5 in. at the greatest width was noted. It had been blocked up with adobe on which were parallel lines, as if made by means of a number of small sticks pressed against it when still wet.

About three quarters of a mile below this is still another series of ruins opposite a small lateral pass, while further toward the mouth of the Tenaja there are others, none of which, however, approached in size or importance the large group described.

Thus it will be seen that the remains on this stream are out of all proportion to the size of the water course or the amount of arable land adjacent to it. There is no doubt that the inhabitants of these



HOLES WORKED IN THE ROCKS NEAR THE SITE OF THE
MINE, SAN PEDRO VALLEY

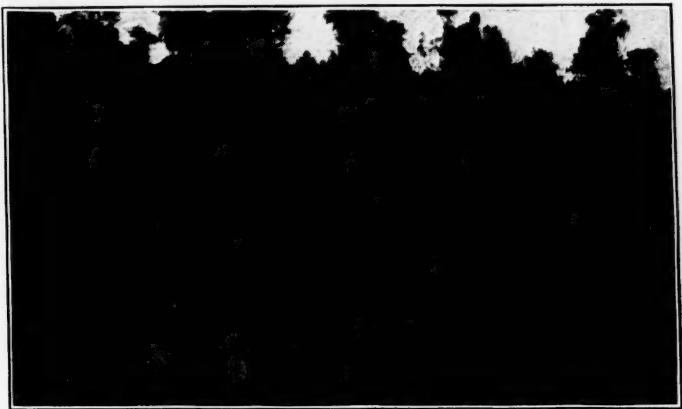
ruins were connected with and formed a part of the civilization of the Casas Grandes, and, that they met a similar fate to that of the main body, the plentiful signs of fire and other indications would seem to signify. A metate found in the first cluster of ruins back of the fortified lines was just begun and only partially shaped. As the stone was an exceptionally good one and contained no flaws, its abandonment after it had been finally found and carried with much trouble to the site of the ruins, and then shaped by laborious methods, is eloquent of the fact that its owners departed without much warning.

We now, however, come to what was probably a totally different state of affairs when we pass the great red cliffs and pine clad banks of the headwaters of the Tenaja, and, ascending the long slopes of the intervening mountain range, drop down its steep western face into the valley of the San Pedro.

Here all is changed. The country is no longer bare of trees—pines and junipers flourish in the bottoms and up the mountain sides, as well as in the innumerable small box canyons, carpeted with rich gramma grass, which branch off in every direction. The river itself is much more worthy of the name than the Tenaja, and flows with an even current the year around to Lake Guzman. Its course is slightly east of north. Here also arable land is plentiful in the vallies, and yet trincheras abound in the precipitous mountain draws, and strange to say, with perhaps one doubtful exception, the passes are no longer fortified.

It is not the writer's intention to describe all the ruins on the Rio San Pedro, but only to make a brief notice of those that lie upon its headwaters, and consequently are contrasted as nearly as possible to those on the Tenaja.

On a high bank overlooking the river and directly opposite the pass that leads from the ruins last described, lie the remains of a village

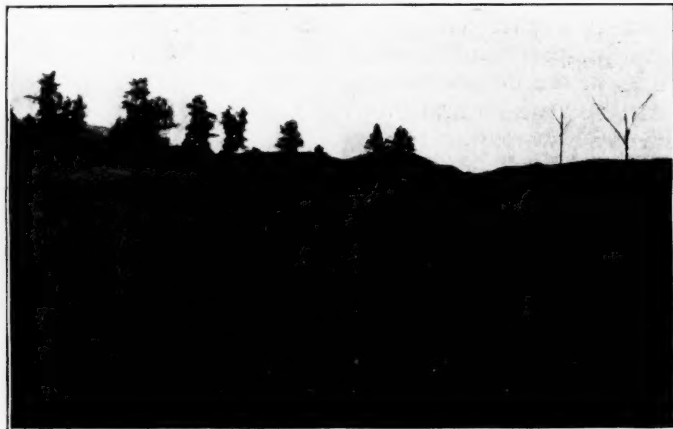


METATE AND MOUND, SAN PEDRO VALLEY

of 5 communal buildings, the mounds being comprised in an area 335 ft. long by 150 ft. wide. The largest is 350 ft. in circumference, and about 10 ft. high, containing a number of rooms, one of which is 10 ft. long and 8 ft. in width. The walls were well formed and covered with plaster which is now burnt in many places, while much charred wood and charcoal is in evidence. A very fine circular metate probably used for crushing paint was found in this room.

This house had originally been at least two stories in height and possibly three, with the greatest height in the middle, as is the case of the pueblo house pyramids of today. The pottery recovered was of the same type and finish as that of the Casas Grandes.

No signs of fortifications were noted, though the site was most favorable for them. Indeed with the possible exception alluded to, the writer was unable to find any structures of that nature in this section.

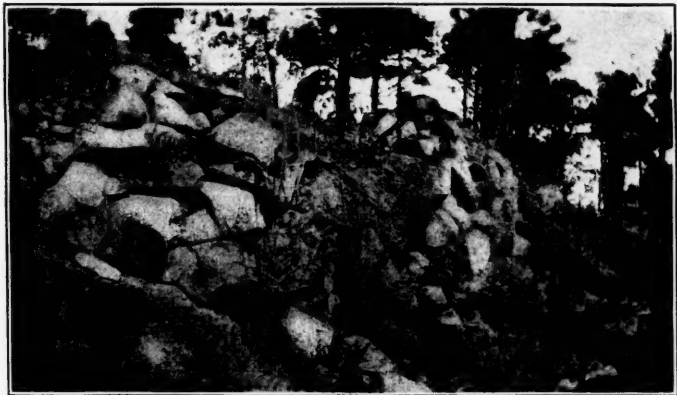


VILLAGE RUIN, SAN PEDRO VALLEY

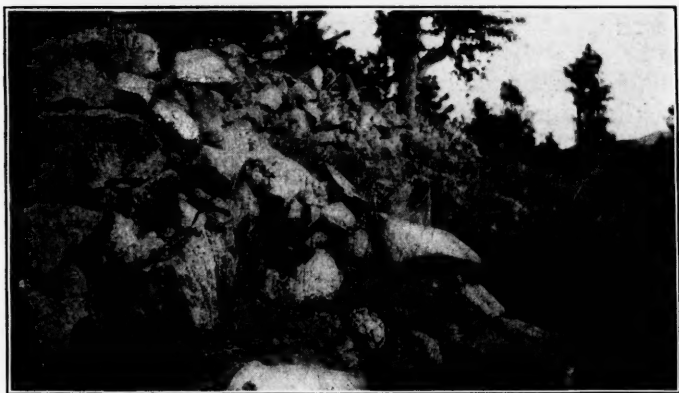


UPPER ROCK WALL, SAN PEDRO VALLEY

About three quarters of a mile south of this is another ruin slightly further back upon the bench land, of small size, with a ring of stones 10 ft. in diameter, and a number of trincheras nearby. There is little more of note about this, though the next, about half a mile south and situated upon a hill further back from the river, has a distinct individuality owing to the number of holes 8 to 10 in. in diameter and about 4 in. deep that have been worked in the rocks immediately north of the remains, there being as many as 18 in one rock alone. A strong similarity in this particular is thus shown to some Arizona ruins. A stone wall 110 ft. long extends west of this. In the adjoining arroyo and along the north side of the plateau there is a series of trincheras.



MIDDLE ROCK WALL, SAN PEDRO VALLEY

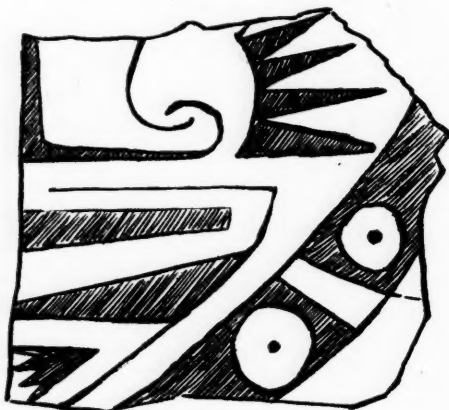


LOWER ROCK WALL, SAN PEDRO VALLEY

The ruin itself measures 145 ft. long by 100 ft. wide, containing a number of rooms, one of which was 7 by 9 ft. A broken specimen of finely executed symbolic pottery was found here, and is illustrated below. It compares favorably with any made in this region.

Hardly 300 yards distant lies another village ruin comprising 6 large mounds in all, beautifully situated on a promontory overlooking the river. It seems to contain little of interest except a great trinchera 200 ft. long that stretches across a neighboring draw. The rock wall which was used as a facing is in a fairly good state of preservation and was solidly built.

But by far the most interesting legacy that prehistoric man has left us in this valley is the great series of rock walls one mile further



BROKEN POTTERY FROM RUIN ON RIO SAN PEDRO

up the stream. Here the encompassing mountains narrow to such an extent that there is hardly room for the river to pass between them, while their sides slope sharply downward. Far up the western declivity 3 sets of stone walls 5 ft. high stand boldly forth; they are between 150 and 200 ft. long, and from 20 to 30 ft. apart, the lower and second lines being by far the heaviest, while the upper one but a short distance from the summit is quite light. There are no ruins near these. That they were trincheras is of course possible, yet the fact that they are so near the summit and that the space between them consists almost wholly of large bald rocks would not greatly strengthen this theory. Their situation is more strategic than advantageous from an agricultural standpoint, yet despite the walls still standing the elements have played such a strong part here that it is almost impossible to learn anything of their former use.

From the condition of many of the mounds strewn through the valleys of northern Mexico it is evident that bitter warfare was carried on there in the past and that numbers of the dwellings were destroyed by fire. Indeed so apparent is this fact that the natives of the section, the whites as well as the Mexicans, believe that the so-called "Montezumas" were destroyed by fire due to a catyclism of nature in which thousands perished. The fortified passes as already noted demonstrate that an attack was expected from the west, and it is reasonable to presume that the ruins on the further side of these fortifications were inhabited by those tribes which carried death and annihilation to the high civilization which once flourished in the valley of the Casas Grandes, even as the same fate once visited the pueblo of Awatobi.

If such were the case, and every indication seems to point that way, the builders of the ruins of the San Pedro should probably be classed with the despoilers, and those of the fortifications of the Tenaja with the outposts of the vanquished.

A. H. BLACKISTON.

El Paso, Texas.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON

THE death of Charles Eliot Norton on October 21, 1908, in his 81st year removes one of the most remarkable personalities that has graced and enriched the life of the past century. For an excellent portrait of his remarkable face the reader is referred to the January number of RECORDS OF THE PAST for 1905 [Vol. IV, p. 28]. He was born in Cambridge in 1827, in the house in which he died. He graduated from Harvard College in 1849 and had a short experience as a business man, going to India as supercargo, but found business foreign to his nature and soon after devoted himself to literary pursuits and teaching. President Eliot, his cousin, persuaded him in 1874 to take a chair which was created for him at Harvard, that of the History of Art; this he held until 1898, its course proving to be one of the most popular in the College, often having 400 or 500 students.

He was a close student of Dante, and in 1867 published his translation of Dante's *Vita Nuova*. He, together with a few other scholars, met for several years at Longfellow's Wednesday evenings and went over with the poet his translation of the *Divine Commedia*. In 1876 he published his *Church Building in the Middle Ages*. Before this he had been editor of the *North American Review* and had contributed an article to the first number of the *Atlantic Monthly*. He edited the correspondence of Carlyle and Emerson and after Froude's disastrous book appeared he was asked to edit Carlyle's *Letters and Reminiscences*, his exquisite taste making him an especially suitable person for such work. In 1893 he edited a two-volume edition of Lowell's *Letters*. In 1891 his prose translation of the *Divine Commedia* appeared. In 1904 appeared the *Letters of Ruskin*, whose acquaintance he had made years before on an excursion boat plying between Vevay and Geneva, and it is interesting to hear what Ruskin has to say of him. His idea was that Mr. Norton did not belong to America, he "being as hopelessly out of gear and place, over in the States there, as a runaway star dropped from Purgatory." Honors came to him. He received the degree Litt.D. from Cambridge in 1884, L.H.D. from Columbia in 1885, D.C.L. from Oxford in 1900, LL.D. from Yale in 1901. He was the first president of the Archaeological Institute of America, and his interest in this Society was largely due to his contention that its work "would do much to resist the flood of vulgarity and barbaric luxury brought in by the rapid and enormous increase of wealth which is overwhelming the country." He was also president of the Dante Society, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, a member of the German Archaeological Institute, and was an officer of the Order of

the Crown of Italy, this honor being conferred by the King as a recognition of his studies of Dante. He was also president of the Harvard Alumni Association.

In connection with all this literary work he never lost his interest in civic affairs, and at Ashfield, in 1898, made a memorable address which called out much comment. He felt with many others that the country had been dragged into an unrighteous war, and in a private letter to a friend several years before had said: "These dark days when the advocates of culture and the maintenance of morality in politics find their best type in Mrs. Partington," and in writing to Godkin he speaks of "the good old course of civilization which is always defeated, but always after defeat takes more advanced positions than ever before."

He was deeply touched by Higginson's poem written for the Phi Beta Kappa Society in 1904:

"There's one I've watched from childhood free from guile
His man's firm courage and his woman's smile,
His portals open to the needy still,
He spreads calm sunshine over Shady Hill."

Like Marcus Aurelius, who was his favorite religious companion, he had accustomed himself to the thought of change and was ready to welcome it when it came.

The lesson taught by his long, busy, useful life is one that the people in their mad rush for money and power may study with profit. That the things of the mind and spirit are worth the best effort, he proved, and the remembrance of that life may well be a beacon and guide to the young and ambitious.



JOHN HENRY WRIGHT

JOHN HENRY WRIGHT, professor of Greek in Harvard University, died at his home in Cambridge of heart's disease on November 25. He had been editor of the *American Journal of Archaeology* for many years, in fact ever since its reorganization, until about a year ago. There are few classical archæologists in this country who do not owe to him their first interest in this subject, and much of whatever breadth of view they possess. Mr. Wright had a singularly firm grasp of knowledge, a keenness for essentials and the faculty of imparting something of his own scholarly point of view to his pupils and to all who through the *Journal* came in contact with him. As dean of the Graduate School of Harvard University for 13 years, he exerted a powerful influence on many of the rising genera-

tion of scholars, while it may be doubted whether there are any classical archæologists of note in this country who have not at some time or other profited by his instruction. He began teaching in 1878 first in Ohio State University, then in Dartmouth College and in Johns Hopkins University, whence he was called to Harvard in 1888 when he was 36 years of age. Born in Urumiah, Persia, where his father was an American missionary, on February 4, 1852, he was sent to America to be educated when he was 10 years old. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1873 and later went to Leipsig to complete his education.

Mr. Wright was one of the most amiable and lovable of American scholars. His kindly sincerity won every heart. He was a keen critic, but his manner was so encouraging and his personality so big and wholesome that nobody ever went away from him downhearted. Withal there was that about the man which placed scholarship high, but humanity still higher. He was modest, learned, hard working, deeply religious and cheerful. His welcome to all, even the casual guest, was refreshing and hearty. Few men have been at the same time so universally respected and so universally beloved as John H. Wright.

EDMUND VON MACH.

Cambridge, Mass.

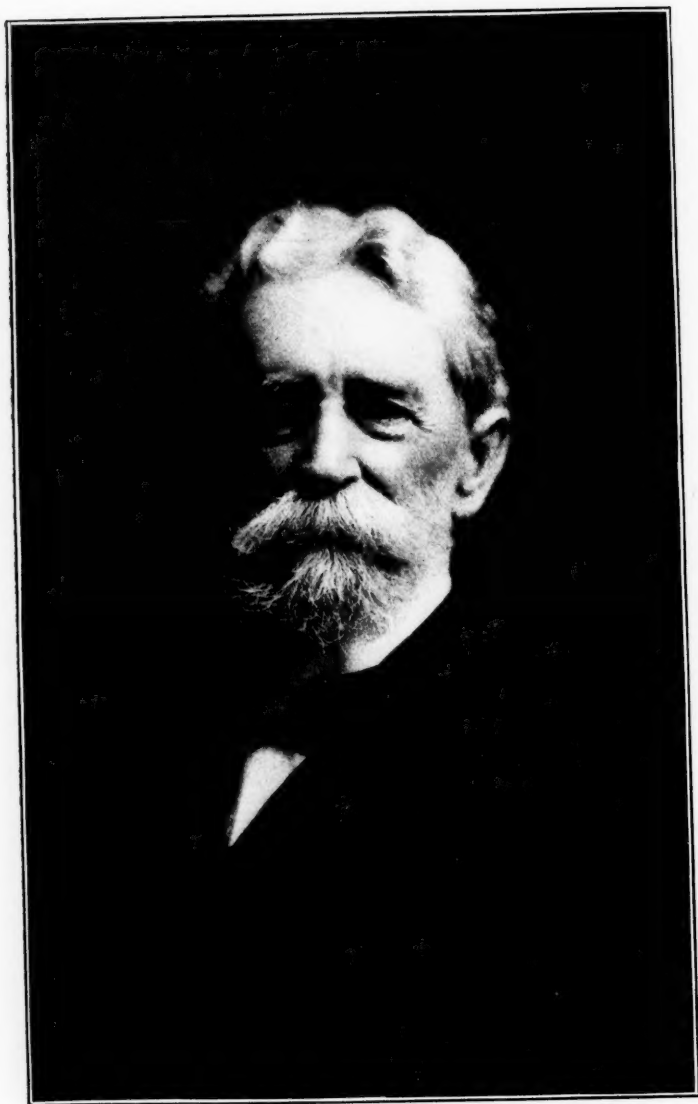


WORK OF THE COMMITTEE FOR EXCAVATION IN WALES AND THE MARCHES.—The Liverpool Committee for Excavation and Research in Wales and the Marches, instituted in October, 1907, to thoroughly investigate the early history of the Welsh people, has begun by conducting a preliminary survey of a few districts of Wales not previously investigated, and has made tentative excavations on sites to be more thoroughly examined soon. At Caerleon, Monmouthshire, excavations have been conducted "on a piece of land lately added to the churchyard. As 'quarrying' has been actively pursued on the site, a ground plan could only be recovered by following mere foundations at a depth of 4 or 5 ft. The area excavated, judging by analogy, was apparently the site of the 'principia.'

"Among the finds were a broken tablet bearing the inscription—

DEO MERCURIO
AVR DD SEVER P

an amphora handle with the graffito, in cursive letters, AMINE, and a few coins, chiefly of the Constantine family, but including one each of Carausius and Trajan. The value of the excavations consists in the recovery of the ground plan, especially as this is the first fragment of the interior arrangements of the camp which has been discovered."



OTIS TUFTON MASON

Photo by L. Bernie Gallaher

OTIS TUFTON MASON

EVERY one who has been even a casual visitor to the anthropological section of the National Museum, at Washington, will greatly miss the genial presence of Dr. Otis Tufton Mason who died on November 5, 1908. Although Doctor Mason suffered an attack of hemiplegia in 1898, he rallied from it, largely by will power, and resumed his duties at the Museum where he was to be found regularly until the 17th of last October, when he began to fail rapidly.

He was born of good American stock at Eastport, Me., on April 10, 1838. In 1861, he graduated from Columbian University in Washington, receiving the degree of master of arts. Later his *alma mater* bestowed on him the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Laws. From 1862 until 1884 he was principal of the Columbian Preparatory School, a position which he gave up in 1884 so as to devote his whole time to work in the National Museum, where he was advanced six years ago to the position of head Curator of the Department of Anthropology.

Doctor Mason began his researches in the Smithsonian Institution in 1872, and two years later, in 1874, he was made collaborator in ethnology when he began arranging the anthropological collections of the Museum, which up to that time had not been classified. He also organized and promoted the Saturday lectures in the National Museum.

He was one of the founders of the Anthropological Society of Washington, having started the movement together with Mr. J. M. Toner and Mr. Garrick Mallery, in 1879. He was also a member of a large number of the leading Anthropological Societies in this country and abroad. In 1889, the French Minister of Instruction declared his studies to be of public utility. In 1890, he was appointed a member of the National Board of Geographic Names.

His literary style was especially noteworthy, for he was one of the few profound scientists who could write on a supposedly dry subject in a most fascinating manner. He not only made his writings readable, but intensely interesting. Since 1874 he has been a continuous contributor to archæological and ethnological literature, continuing his writings to the very end, the last completed paper from his pen being received from the printers on the day of his burial. His ability is the more marked because he was not able to do any field work and so was restricted to the description and comparison of museum collections.

He was associate editor of the *American Naturalist* for many years, but most of his publications have issued from the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum. The following list of a few of his contributions to science will give an idea not only of the breadth of his work, but of the character of the man himself, for the very titles indicate a scientific author with strong human interests: *The Latimer Collection of Antiquities from Porto Rico* (1876); *Throwing-Sticks in the National Museum* (1884); *Cradles of the American Aborigines* (1887); *Aboriginal Skin-Dressing* (1889); *North American Bows, Arrows and Quivers* (1893); *Primitive Travel and Transportation* (1894); *Migration and Food Quest* (1894); *Aboriginal American Harpoons* (1900); *Aboriginal American Basketry* (1884 and 1902); and many contributions to the *Handbook of American Indians* (1907).

He was very much interested in young men and was always ready to assist and encourage them. Although very busy and not in the best of health during the latter years, he never lacked time to at least start any inquirer who came to him on the right track. He was a man of great will power, and I well remember his pointing out the stones in the floor of the National Museum where he "learned to walk." After his attack of hemiplegia in 1898 he used to practice walking along this line of stones without assistance until he could step from one stone to the next.

Although his time was largely spent on the work and customs of the past, he was a firm believer in the existence of all the past, boiled down, in the present. "Walk about the most refined home," he wrote,* "travel on the special train or in the sumptuous steamer and you will observe in each of these an epitome of human history." In another place he writes: "We are dealing now with the present as the revealer and living exponent of the past. It is like the 'House that Jack built'—all the story is in the last verse. If there be any lost arts, it is because they have been fused into later arts and could be assayed out if necessary. The history of the human species is one from first to last."

FREDERICK BENNETT WRIGHT.

Washington, D. C.

* See RECORDS OF THE PAST, Volume II, 332-335. *The Past Is in the Present*, by Doctor Mason.



SECOND COXE EXPEDITION TO NUBIA *

DOCTOR DAVID RANDALL-MACIVER has recently returned from an expedition to Nubia bearing a rich collection of archaeological treasures. This is the second expedition to Nubia which has gone out under the University of Pennsylvania, the expenses for the undertaking being furnished by Mr. Eckley Brinton Coxe, Jr.

Last year Doctor MacIver discovered a cemetery at Shablul and unearthed many objects of interest unsuspected by archaeologists. About 20 of the objects then uncovered bore strange inscriptions. The cemetery was a very small one, but the Director brought back with him to the Museum an almost priceless collection—the first of its kind. The results of last year's expedition have been on exhibition on the second floor of the University Museum since last fall. The University authorities intend to send out an expedition annually, a different site for operations to be selected each year. With this object in view, sites for excavating in the next two years have already been chosen.

This year Prof. M. C. Leonard Wolley, of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, was a member of the expedition and to his kindness we are indebted for the accompanying illustrations. Doctor MacIver was the director of the expedition which was exceptionally successful. They discovered a cemetery of about the same period and type as that of the year before, only about 20 times larger and very much richer. Like the Shablul place, it represents a civilization existing during the first 500 years of the Christian era, and of a type which archaeologists did not expect to find. Practically everything discovered thus far indicates the inhabitants to have been Negroid in type, whose natural civilization must have closely resembled that of prehistoric Egypt, but throughout their history they had undoubtedly been subjected to the intimate influences of Egypt, whose forces penetrated the country probably as early as the XII dynasty. In later times the Hellenistic culture of the Ptolemies had also made itself felt on the upper Nile, there being records of alliances of these Greek Pharaohs with the kings of Nubia.

At the opening of the era Emperor Augustus had occasion to dispatch an armed force up the river Nile, and his Legate Petronius apparently burnt the fortress of Ibrim, which stands within sight of the Anibeh Cemetery. Of the country under the Candace Empire

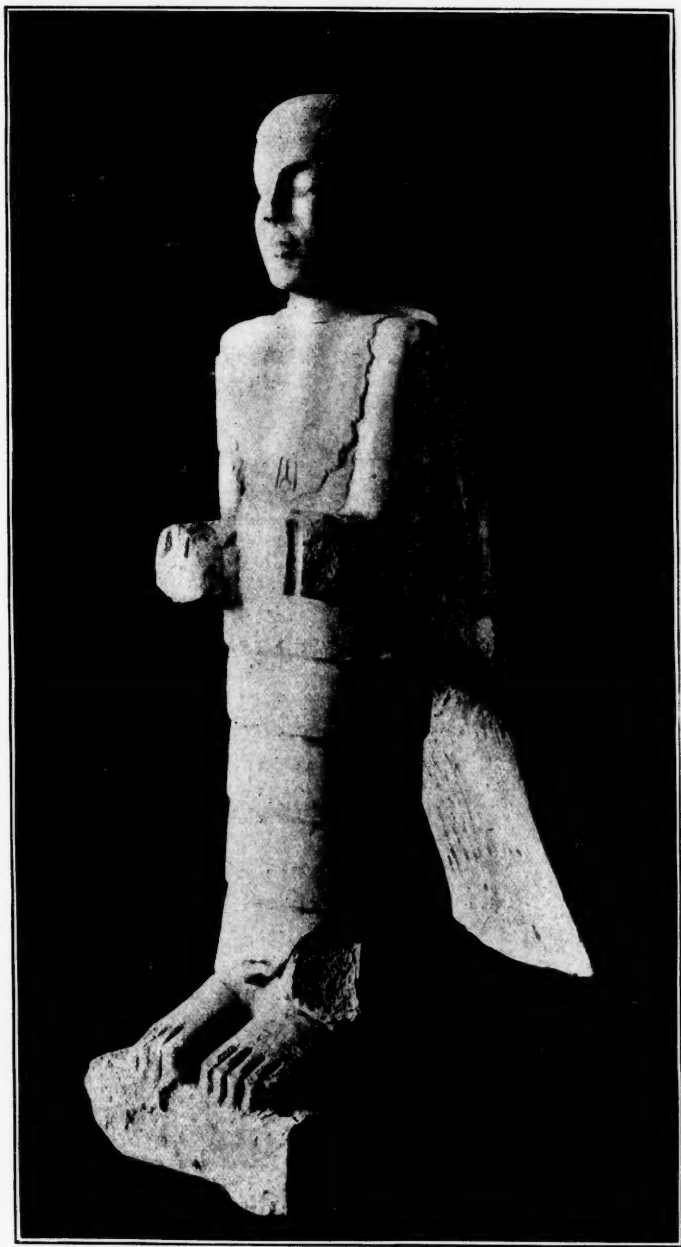
* This article is an abstract from the report appearing in the *Old Penn*, of October 10, 1908. Although this article is unsigned, the accuracy of the facts is vouched for by Prof. M. C. Leonard Wolley, of the University of Pennsylvania, who was one of the expedition.

little is known, except that it withstood Christianity until probably the VI century; at Anibeh no traces of Christianity whatever are found.

Anibeh, from which the second expedition has just returned, is in Nubia, south of Assouan, near the Nile valley; the river at this point is exceedingly narrow. The village nearest to the cemetery has but one street, and that is two and one-half miles long. Its inhabitants cultivated the small patches of arable soil along the Nile at this point, which are only 12 to 30 ft. broad.

The graves, or tombs, unearthed in this cemetery were of two sorts: the one consisting of a vault of mud bricks constructed at the bottom of a rectangular pit; in the other one a slope or shaft was cut about 5 or 6 ft. down into the hard mud deposit of the Nile; this shaft ended in a rude grave chamber, hewn out like a cavern, and closed at the entrance by a wall of bricks. Many of the graves of both kinds had also a superstructure of mud-brick, or of brick and stone, built after the interment had taken place. The shape of this superstructure was most peculiar; it took the form of a table of offerings. A solid square of masonry, flat or domed above, had on its east face two low projecting walls, roofed over, and forming a small false approach, within which were set vases and bowls of offerings to the dead. In front of this approach, on a brick altar, lay a stone table of offerings—a reproduction in miniature of the superstructure itself. On it was a funeral inscription in Meroitic, together with carvings of sacrificial vases and cakes. Somewhere above the tomb stood also a painted or inscribed tombstone, sometimes containing the portrait of the deceased, and a statue, half human and half bird, representing his soul. Within the tomb chamber the minimum amount of furniture was a pottery jar containing some form of drink, and a clay tumbler wherefrom to drink it. These simple objects might be multiplied at pleasure—as many as 30 were found in a single tomb. Added to them were often beads, bowls and jugs of bronze and clay; toilet cases, face powder, rings, scents, weapons and other possessions of the dead. Practically all of the tombs had been robbed in antiquity, and only such objects as enumerated above were left by these early vandals, they having taken with them all the jewelry and the more precious objects in gold and silver. In their efforts to get these, many of the bowls were thrown aside and broken. Of the collection of rings, all are metal intaglios, with the exception of one gem, and in one of the graves a piece of an Egyptian scarab was found.

Many of the bodies interred in the graves had disappeared, and in some cases only a few bones remained; in others the dryness of the soil had so well preserved the actual skin and hair of the dead that photographs of them might have passed for those of the living inhabitants of the country. Such bodies as merited scientific investigation have been preserved, and will be examined anatomically in due course of time.



STATUE FOUND OVER A GRAVE AT ANIBEH, NUBIA

Everything seems to establish the fact that the country was once occupied by a race of negroes capable of a most advanced and original state of civilization, and the objects recovered are a mine of information for archæologists and philologists. Most of the pottery is well formed and beautifully designed, while some of the decorations show a strong Egyptian, and sometimes Greek and Roman, influence; the designs have all been adapted to their own racial genius.

Among this year's collection are about 120 inscribed tablets. An effort will be made to tabulate the inscriptions on these, as well as the inscriptions on the objects found last year, with a view to deciphering this new tongue, now known as "Meroitic," in order that a more accurate knowledge of this interesting race of people may be had.

The objects found in many of the graves prove that the natives had intercourse with the then ruling nations of the world. From several graves a magnificent collection of Roman glass was taken. From one of the royal tombs some beautiful Hellenistic bronze pieces were recovered, including bowls, basins, spoons, ewers, a lamp, a punch ladle and a dish, similar to that used by the Greeks in worship; and two bronze bowls, one of which we reproduce. On this are depicted Nubian scenes. The one shows an Ethiopian queen sitting outside of her tent, beside some trees, while servants approach her with jars of milk, the fattening food which queens of Ethiopia are still obliged to take. Behind these figures is shown a man in the act of milking a cow. On the other bowl is a pastoral scene, showing a number of cows, and the milkman balancing his milk jug on his head.

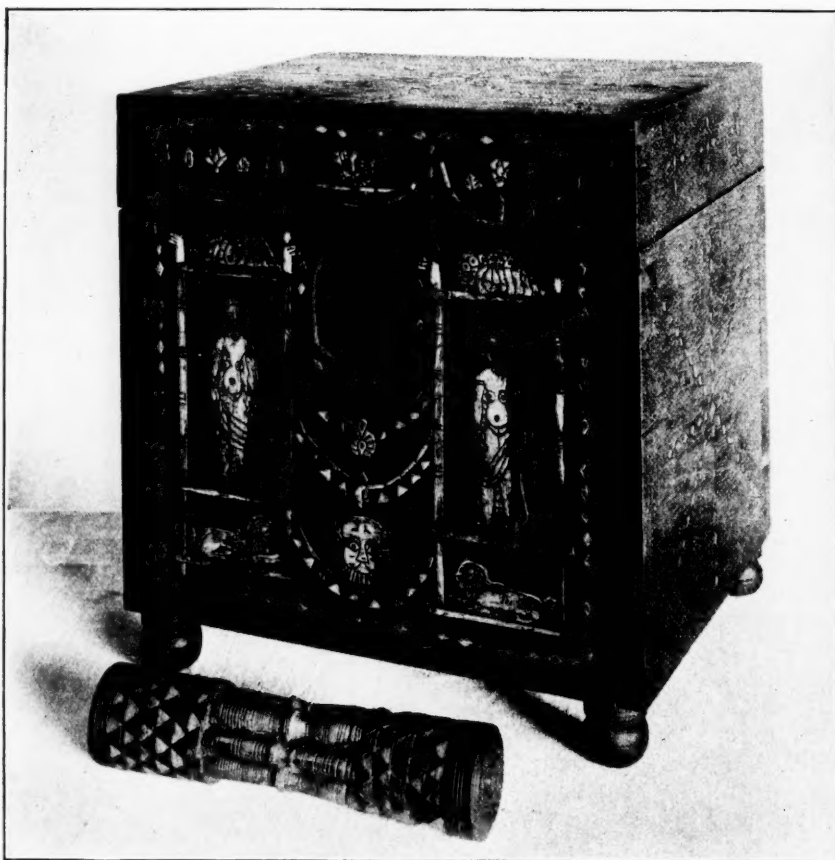
Among the collection are about 150 small earthen cups or tumblers, besides which the government at Cairo kept 36. There were also about 300 other pottery pieces, including altars, wine jugs and water jars; 20 statuettes and 40 heads cut out of sandstone, and about 280 complete sets of glass beads; nearly 100 engraved finger rings, 4 complete wood and ivory boxes, and numerous other pieces of wood—plain, lathe-turned and inlaid; 2 groups of burial clothes, a painted terra-cotta bowl, numerous anklets, necklaces, bracelets, chains for the hair and waist, and about 50 small studs used for ear ornaments, besides many fragments of leather sandals, quivers, bronze and brass arrow points, a pair of shears, sticks for painting eyebrows, brass handles and a number of unclassified objects. The sandstone statuettes were probably attempts at portraiture, not one face resembling another, and on some attempts have been made to show cheek markings which are still characteristic of the Nubians. The principal characteristic of the statuettes is that they all represent the figures as being half bird and half human, and all of them have a small hole in the top of their heads, to which was attached a head piece, but only a few of these are still in place. On many of the statuettes traces of paint still remain. On the grave stele are various discrepancies in styles which cause wonder at the race that could produce them; some



BRONZE BOWL FROM ANIBEH, NUBIA, SHOWING AN ETHIOPIAN QUEEN



WATER JARS AND EARTHEN CUPS FROM ANIBEH, NUBIA



TOILET CASE AND PIGMENT POT FROM ANIBEH, NUBIA

are pure Egyptian, showing Anubis on one side and wings of Nut above, and an Egyptian figure on the other side. Another painting has the Nut wings above, and below a purely Nubian female figure, depicted with armlets, bracelets and necklaces, with the hair ornaments just as they were found on one of the dead bodies. The pottery decorations are particularly well done, and on several is the well-known Egyptian symbol of life, and the symbolic eye. Another design shows a frog, with the life symbol swinging from his mouth; other decorations are grotesque, and indicate that the people were probably devil worshippers. The camelopard, seldom seen in primitive art, is a favorite subject; so also is the crocodile, giraffe, guinea fowl, antelope, asp, etc.

The glass beads which were found were undoubtedly of their own manufacture, and are remarkable in that they show a kind of Mosaic

or glass inlay in glass, which inlay must have been fused. The designs are numerous and rather striking. Another peculiarity is the gilding of some of the beads. Among the best preserved objects are some beautiful pieces of tooled leather, in intricate patterns, and caskets inlaid with ivory.

The objects thus far uncovered prove these unknown peoples to have been clever workmen, using excellent tools, and showing that their wearing apparel was rather artistic, consisting of a tunic and wide robe, etc., principally made of linen. They wore sandals, and ornamented themselves with iron and bronze anklets and bracelets, chains, rings, etc. The metal of which many of the objects are made has not yet been analyzed, but it is believed to consist of compositions of iron, bronze, lead and tin.



BOOK REVIEWS

A CANYON VOYAGE¹

WITH our present railroads, hotels, and maps it is well for us to look back, in some cases only a few years, to see how the first steps were taken to bring about these results. Before 1869 the larger part of the Colorado river was unknown, except at isolated points where trails crossed. In this year Major Powell descended the Green-Colorado river from the Union Pacific Railroad in Wyoming to the mouth of the Virgin river in Nevada. This, however, was a short trip of 3 months and merely a reconnoissance.

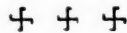
In 1871 an extended expedition was planned under the leadership of Major Powell, and it is the story of this second trip which Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, a member of the expedition, has presented in *A Canyon Voyage*. Outside of prosaic government reports, no detailed account of this wonderful expedition through the most marvelous canyon of the world had been published. The account is popular and gives the daily life and experiences of the party which is interwoven with their scientific discoveries. The book is a valuable addition to our literature of geographical exploration and discovery. It is accompanied by a number of maps and beautiful colored reproductions, as well as numerous other illustrations.

¹*A Canyon Voyage: The Narrative of the Second Powell Expedition down the Green-Colorado river from Wyoming, and the Explorations on Land, in the Years 1871 and 1872, by Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, Artist and Assistant Topographer of the Expedition. Pp. xx, 277. 50 illustrations, 5 maps. \$3.50 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, 1908.*

OUT-OF-DOORS IN THE HOLY LAND²

Although Henry van Dyke's book, *Out-of-Doors in the Holy Land*, is not a work on archæology, yet no volume on the "Holy Land" could be written without having a great deal of history and archæology interwoven, for so much of history has been enacted in this little plot of land that every turn reveals some point of historic interest. "Fierce and mighty nations, hundreds of human tribes, have tramped through that coveted corner of the earth, contending for its possession: and the fury of their fighting has swept the fields as with fire. Temples and palaces have vanished like tents from the hillside. The plough-share of havoc has been driven through the gardens of luxury. Cities have risen and crumbled upon the ruins of older cities. Crust after crust of pious legend has formed over the deep valleys; and tradition has set up its altars 'upon every high hill and under every green tree.' The rival claims of sacred places are fiercely disputed by churchmen and scholars. It is a poor prophet that has but one birthplace and one tomb."

For a charming glimpse of Palestine from a different point of view than we are accustomed to, this book cannot be too highly recommended. The illustrations in color add to the general attractiveness.

THE MYSTERY OF THE PINCKNEY DRAUGHT³

In this volume, Mr. Nott sets forth the history, so far as known directly and by inference, of the Pinckney Draught of the Constitution of the United States and thereby seeks to vindicate Charles Pinckney, of South Carolina, and to give him due recognition for what he did for the Constitution. He carefully weighs the evidence for and against its genuineness, concluding that "The Pinckney Draught in the Department of State is * * * all that Pinckney represented it to be," when, in 1818, he deposited it in the Department at the request of the Secretary of State for "a copy of the Draught." The titles of a few of the chapters will give some idea of the scope of the book: The Committee's Use of the Draught, What Became of the Draught, What Pinckney Did for the Constitution, Of Pinckney Personally. The value of this contribution to the Constitutional history of the United States is increased by the appearance in the Appendix of the Pinckney Draught and of the Draught presented to the Constitutional Convention by the Committee of Detail.

²*Out-of-Doors in the Holy Land: Impressions of Travel in Body and Spirit*, by Henry van Dyke. Illustrated. Pp. xvi, 325. \$1.50 net. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1908.

³*The Mystery of the Pinckney Draught*, by Charles C. Nott, formerly Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims. Pp. 334. \$2.00 net. The Century Company, New York, 1908.

EDITORIAL NOTES

EXCAVATIONS NEAR FORTRESS OF OLDENBURG.—Excavations near the former fortress of Oldenburg, near Schleswig, have resulted in the discovery of a large grave of the Viking period, containing the iron bolts and nails of a boat and two Runic stones.

ROMANO-BRITISH BURIAL PLACE IN WELWYN.—In trenching the hillside at The Grange, Welwyn, England, about a dozen urns were dug up and also various small earthenware vessels and bottles, some of them of Samian ware.

WORK TO BE CARRIED ON AT PYLOS.—It is reported that the German Emperor has given Professor Dörpfeld, director of the German Archæological Institute in Athens, \$1,250 to use in starting excavations on the site of Pylos, which Doctor Dörpfeld places at some distance from the modern Pylos.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS.—In pursuance of the Act of June 8, 1906, for the Preservation of American Antiquities, President Roosevelt has established as national monuments the prehistoric ruins of Chaco Canyon, and the Gila Cliff-dwellings in New Mexico; Montezuma Castle, and the ruins of cliff-dwellings at Tonto, Ariz.

TOMB OF ASQUILLA POLLA.—In September the tomb of Asquilla Polla was discovered at Pompeii. An inscription on the tomb says she died at the age of 22, and that her husband was a magistrate. A skeleton, 50 Republican and Imperial bronze coins, some silver objects and a bunch of keys were found inside.

BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS.—At the annual meeting on October 27, an account of the year's work by Messrs. Wace and Droop in Thessaly was given. Scanty Greek remains were found in the prehistoric tumulus at Zerelia, the ancient Greek Itonos. Neolithic deposits, however, dating back 3,000 years before Christ show that the Neolithic culture lasted in northern Greece for a considerable time after the Bronze Age had begun in the Ægean area. Bronze seems to have been used at a later date for only a short time before the use of iron was introduced.

ROMAN ROAD IN HEREFORDSHIRE.—At Abbeydore, Herefordshire, England, a Roman road showing wheeltracks has been uncovered recently. The gauge was 4 ft. 6 in. The tracks are at one side, leaving a walking way 5 ft. wide. Some Roman nails, fragments of a horseshoe and a heavy linch pin were lying on the pavement.

ROMAN VASE FROM BROUGH, ENGLAND.—Among the recent additions to the Hull Museum, England, is a Roman vase of "Pinched" ware found at Brough. It is of "reddish-brown clay, with a hexagonal body decorated with 6 large oval depressions. It is 5 in. high, 3 in. in diameter at the widest part, and $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diameter at the mouth. It stands on a small circular base $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter."

INVESTIGATION OF INDIAN VILLAGE SITES IN NORTH DAKOTA.—The State Historical Society of North Dakota has been investigating the Indian village sites on the Missouri river in that state, looking for evidences of occupation by the Mandans, Cheyennes, Grosventres, and Arikara. Mr. A. B. Stout, of Madison, had charge of the field work during the past summer.

NEW MONUMENTS AT POMPEII.—Excavations at Pompeii have brought to light two sepulchral monuments, one to the Edile Vestorius Priscus, which is decorated with frescoes, and the other to a woman named Septima. The woman's monument has an inscribed marble tablet and a semi-circular seat raised around a column supporting a sun dial—a reproduction of a mosaic picture (so-called) of philosophers recently discovered near the same spot.

ANOTHER PALÆOLITH FROM BUNGAY, ENGLAND.—In June of this year Mr. W. O. Dutt obtained a second palæolithic implement from the gravel pit on Bungay Common, thus confirming his previous find (See RECORDS OF THE PAST for May-June, 1908, p. 148). It is made of an artificial detached outer flake of flint and is oval in shape instead of pointed as the earlier specimen was. Neither of these resembles the larger palæoliths from Hoxne in the same valley.

EXCAVATIONS AT CAERWENT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, DURING 1907-1908.—During the later part of 1907 the basilica and forum on the site of the Romano-British city of Venta Silurum at Caerwent were explored. The plan of the whole block was recovered. This, surrounded by streets on all sides, formed one of the 20 *insulae* into which the town was divided. "An interesting feature is the large drain which carried the surface water off the open area under the basilica and away to the north. The season of 1908 was devoted to the continuation of the work in the *insula*, to the east of the forum, to the south of a large house, numbered VII^N, excavated in 1906. Remains of several private houses and some rubbish pits were found, one containing a peculiarly hideous seated statuette of a female deity."

ROMAN COINS AT CORBRIDGE.—On September 18, a number of Roman gold coins were found in the excavations at Corbridge, the Roman *Corstopitum*. They had been wrapped in lead foil and placed in a hole in the wall. They were from the reigns of Valentinian I, Valens, Gratian, Valentinian II, Theodosius and Maximus. The largest number were from the mints at Trier, two were from Rome and three from Constantinople.

FACSIMILE OF THE CODEX SINAITICUS.—A photographic facsimile of the New Testament portions of the Codex Sinaiticus is to be issued in 1909 by the Oxford University Press. This manuscript, found in 1844 by Tischendorf in the monastery of St. Catherine on Mt. Sinai and now in the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg, was issued by Tischendorf in transcript with type cut to imitate the manuscript. Now Professor and Mrs. Kirsopp Lake, of Leyden, have taken full sized negatives which will be published by the collotype process.

FINDS AT AMARAVATI, INDIA.—The English Archaeological Survey Department reports interesting discoveries at Amravati, India. A gold casket with a lid containing gold flowers and small pieces of bone was unearthed. "Bronze images were also found representing Buddha addressing his disciples and slabs having Asoka characters. Other finds are recorded at Sankaram with coins of the VII century bearing the effigy of King Vishnuvardhana were unearthed; and at Preambair, where Cromlechs containing long earthenware coffins and articles of household use, such as 3-legged jars, were discovered."

DISCOVERIES AT ABYDOS.—Doctor Garstang, of the Liverpool Institute of Archaeology, has made some interesting discoveries at Abydos. There are some fine specimens of early dynastic and prehistoric pottery and miniature ivory carvings, one of a small sphinx holding a captive in its claws. This appears to be the earliest representation of a sphinx and seems to indicate that this monster was originally Asiatic in conception. More important, however, was the discovery of a tomb of the Hyksos period, the first ever found. It contained pottery, non-Egyptian in character. It is black, well glazed and thin, resembling ware found in Syria and Asia Minor. This discovery points to a Hittite origin for the Hyksos.

ROMAN SARCOPHAGUS FOUND IN THE VICOLO MALABARBA.—Outside the Porta S. Lorenzo, in the Vicolo Malabarba, a Roman sarcophagus has recently been brought to light. It is 5 ft. 7 in. long by 1 ft. 6 in. wide, while the cover is 5 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 4 in. The front and one side were covered by scenes, in relief, of a Roman victory probably over Parthians or Dacians. A Roman

soldier is represented forcing a captive to bow and do obeisance to a youthful figure, either a Roman emperor or general. There is also a barbarian in chains with his wife and child; bearded barbarians; and a figure of Pegasus, which Prof. Dante Vaglieri believes was the standard of the legion to which the dead man belonged. A skeleton, a glass vase, and a silver denarius coined under Titus, were found in the sarcophagus.

RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT ROMAN CHESTER, ENGLAND.—“During the demolition of some property, a section of the Roman wall was discovered. This is by far the most perfect portion yet found in Chester. The total length of the wall as at present recovered is 56 ft. 10 in. It is built of ashlar, consisting of 7 courses of masonry laid in very regular and for the most part closely jointed courses. The ashlar work is backed by rubble work, coursed more or less to correspond with the masonry. Large quantities of soil were used to fill in the cavities between the masonry and the rubble work. The foundations were deep and were built of rubble similar to the inner lining of the wall. Behind the rubble facing of the wall was found a solid bank of stiff clayey loam, which was probably at one time supported by masonry or stonework. The fosse was not of the usual V shape, the bottom being broad and flat.”

STROUD ROMAN VILLA, PETERSFIELD, ENGLAND.—A mile west of Petersfield, Hants., England, lie the foundations of a large Romano-British villa of the courtyard type of the Constantine period, which Mr. A. Moray Williams began excavating in 1907. Eight years ago, a lead coffin and skeleton were found in the adjoining field. Bricks and the local green sandstone were the building materials used. There must have been several periods of occupation. Some rooms were paved with square tiles, some with red brick *tesserae*, and one passage with mosaic whose pattern, however, could not be made out. One interesting room had contained a hypocaust, but the flue-passage had been blocked up and the box-tiles used to reface the walls. There are two baths, and possibly a third. More than 20 bronze coins, ranging in date from 270 to 350 A. D., were among the finds; also an iron doorkey, and some instruments found at the bottom of one of the baths, pottery of the usual types, glass fragments, animal bones and oyster shells were also included in the discoveries.

MAUMBURY RINGS.—During September of this year, Mr. St. George Gray directed excavations at Maumbury Rings, near Dorchester, England. The “arena” attracted most attention. Its surface at present, after the silting up of many centuries, is a slight concave with a rise of 5 ft. from the center to the entrance on the side toward the town. A trench revealed the fact that the original floor of solid chalk was level—2 ft. below the present surface in the center and 7 ft. below at the edge. The chalk floor seemed to have been strewn

with fine shingle, either to fill up irregularities, or to prevent slipperiness. Across the entrance, there was a series of 3 or 4 deep socket holes cut down into the solid chalk, as if to receive the supports of a barrier. Near by was a pile of large stone slabs. A coin of Claudius I was found in the primary trench, and also a Carausius and a rare Constantine.

This is believed to have been a Roman arena. Excavations laying bare the northern part of the eastern bank revealed what appeared to be the solid chalk wall of the arena. This has been considered as an amphitheater, but there were no indications of tiers of seats. Near a cutting on the northwestern portion was found an area where the chalk was not solid. On digging into this, the explorers found a bronze fibula, a small iron spearhead, Roman pottery, as well as red-deer antler, flint chippings, cores, flakes, hammer-stones, and burnt flints.

PARIS SCHOOL OF ANTHROPOLOGY.—The Paris School of Anthropology opened on November 3 for its thirty-third year with a corps of 8 professors, 3 associate professors and 4 lecturers. Courses will be offered as follows:

L. Capitan, professor.—Prehistoric Anthropology.

G. Hervé, professor.—Ethnology.

P. G. Mahoudeau, professor.—The Genealogy of Man; Anthropoids; Hominians.

L. Manouvrier, professor.—Physiological Anthropology.

A. de Mortillet, professor.—A Comparative Study of Primitive Industry, both Ancient and Modern.

G. Papillault, professor.—Sociology.

F. Schrader, professor.—Anthropological Geography.

S. Zaborowski, professor.—Ethnography (Italy, The Balkans, Greece).

R. Dussaud, assoc. professor.—The Ancient Peoples of Asia Minor.

J. Huguet, assoc. professor.—General Ethnology (The Berbers).

E. Rabaud, assoc. professor.—Embryogeny and Anatomy.

R. Verneau, lecturer.—Fossil Man in Europe and America.

R. Anthony, lecturer.—Vestigial Structures in Man.

H. Pieron, lecturer.—Psychometry and Ethnic Psychology.

A. Marie, lecturer.—Physical and Mental Degeneracy.

METHOD OF VENTILATING CEREMONIAL ROOMS IN THE CLIFF-DWELLINGS.—In his excavations of the Spruce-tree House in the Mesa Verde National Park, Mr. J. Walter Fewkes has paid special attention to certain chimney-like passages leading from the kivas or ceremonial rooms to the open air. There are 8 circular kivas under ground in the Spruce-tree House. Each has a low inner wall, which has a rectangular opening, capped by one or more flat stones. At the beginning the cavity is large enough to admit a man's

body, but it narrows as it recedes from the room into a passage which soon turns upward. Four theories as to the use of these have been brought forward—that they were chimneys, that they were entrances, that they had some ceremonial use, and that they were ventilators. The first is easily disposed of, as no signs of smoke appear; the second, also, is eliminated by the fact that the passage is not large enough for even a child. There are in some cases other tunnels which evidently were passages from one room to another. The third theory is too vague to need attention. The facts all point, Doctor Fewkes believes, to the ventilator theory. The inhabitants were forced to find some method of ventilation, as otherwise the smoke would have driven them out, hence these air shafts which introduced the air at the level of the floor where it struck a deflector and was distributed to all parts of the room.

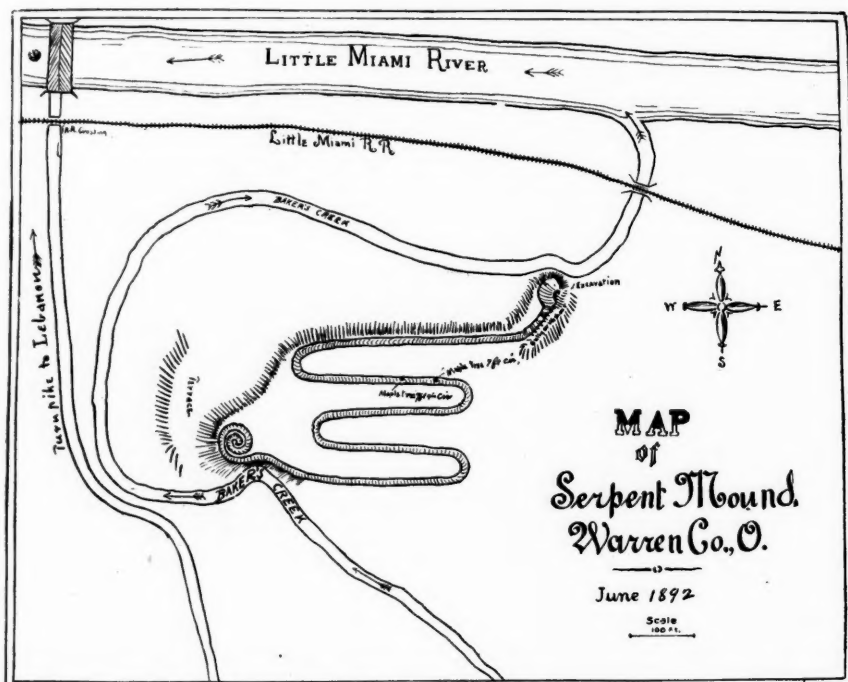
WORK IN ASIA MINOR BY PROFESSOR GARSTANG.—Professor Garstang, of Liverpool University, returned to England in October from Asia Minor. During the autumn he had been excavating at the village of Saktjegözy, north of Aleppo, about 30 miles west of Aintab. There he discovered a temple surmounted by a wall 6½ ft. thick, "the main gate of which is decorated with lions and composite figures consisting of winged human-headed quadrupeds with tails terminating in birds' heads. He also found several bas-reliefs showing the king in procession accompanied by his falconer and other officials, and a winged disk in the center of which is, not the solar emblem, but a crescent moon and six-pointed star. There were also a circular altar resting upon two man-headed sphinxes and other bas-reliefs showing the king or a god seated at table with a worshiper or subject, and an eagle-headed deity performing the ceremony which is generally interpreted as the fertilization of the date-palm." The designs show traces of Assyrian influence, and it may be that the deities represented are really Assyrian. The treatment, however, is different from that of any known Assyrian sculpture, therefore it is possible that most of them were the work of Hittite artists about the VIII century B. C. No inscriptions were found. "Sondages" made within the temple walls produced a great mass of broken pottery, extending to a depth of some 30 meters with a neolithic floor at bottom. Among these fragments were some of the Cretan ware known as Minoan, and of what Dr. Arthur Evans has named the 'Palace style.'" It is hoped that the work may be continued next year.

DISCOVERIES AT EWE CLOSE, WESTMORLAND FELS, ENGLAND.—Mr. W. G. Collingwood has carried on investigations recently at Ewe Close, Westmorland Fells, above Dale Bank, Crosby Ravensworth. The remains, a series of buildings, cover a much larger space than had been supposed. The pottery is chiefly Romano-British, though some is Roman, suggesting that the site was

occupied at the end of the Roman period and later. The village seems not to have been fortified, though the walls are thick and built of solid masonry. The walls inside are as thick as the outside ones. There were traces of lanes of hut circles, like village streets; also of some oblong buildings which are now reduced to heaps of earth turfed over, but which were once stone-built all around. Smaller square enclosures, thought at first to be cattle-pens, later appeared to be some kind of dwelling. The hut circles are well paved with natural rock, with limestone bits or with inch-thick flags of red sandstone. "They contain fireplaces and little cupboards, as well as places which seem to have been beds. There were bones in some and querns for grinding corn, pottery of various kinds, and occasionally scraps of metal, including a bronze button. There were no finds of treasure, such as are sometimes obtained in digging up grave cairns. The most interesting find was in the row of sloping enclosures at the north side, which may have been gardens or cattle-pens, but cannot have been houses." In a corner of one was found the skeleton of a girl buried with great care in a grave formed of large stones, floored and covered above with equally large stones. "The place, however, is not a cist, but the grave of a girl lying out at full length, who must have been under 4 ft. 11 in. high. At the side of her head was a little red pot, and on her breast were some extremely small bones, claws, and teeth, probably those of a squirrel."

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.—The Archæological Institute of America will hold a general meeting in Toronto, December 28-30, in connection with a meeting of the American Philological Association. Among the papers to be read are the following: *The Temple of Soleb, a new Form of Egyptian Arch*, James Henry Breasted, of Chicago University; *The Development of Babylonian Picture Writing*, George A. Barton, of Bryn Mawr; *Excavations and Repairs of Casa Grande*, J. Walter Fewkes, of the Bureau of Ethnology; *Excavations of 1908 in the Roman Forum and near the Arch of Titus*, Harry L. Wilson, of Johns Hopkins University; *The Date and Place of Writing the Biblical Manuscripts in the Freer Collection*, Henry A. Sanders, of the University of Michigan; *Visits to the West Shore of the Dead Sea, and the Arabah*, President Francis Brown, of Union Theological Seminary; *A Type of Roman Lamp*, Dressel's Forma 25, Samuel E. Bassett, of the University of Vermont; *Robbia Notes*, Allan Marquand, of Princeton University; *A Little Homeric Problem*, William T. Harris, of Harvard; *A Heracles Head from Sparta*, William N. Bates, of the University of Pennsylvania; *Death of Romulus*, Director Jesse B. Carter, of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome (to be read by Dean A. F. West); *Excavations of Tyuonyi*, New Mexico, Edgar L. Hewett, Director of American Archæology of the Archæological Institute of America; *Group Dedicated to Daochos at Delphi*,

Kendall K. Smith, of Harvard; *Restoration of the Stoa in the Asclepi-um at Athens*, Gordon Allen and Lacey D. Caskey, recent members of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens; *Group of Sculptures from Corinth*, Miss Elizabeth M. Gardner, of Wellesley; *Old Jewish Picture of the Sacrifice of Isaac*, Charles C. Torrey, of Yale; *Coptic Biblical Manuscript in the Freer Collection*, W. H. Worrell, of the University of Michigan; *Two Etruscan Mirrors*, John C. Rolfe, of the University of Pennsylvania; *Antiquities from Boscoreale in the Field Museum*, Herbert Fletcher De Cou, late of the American School of Classical Studies at Rome; *So-called Flavian Rostra*, Esther B. Van Deman, Carnegie fellow in the American School of Classical Studies in Rome.



WARREN COUNTY SERPENT MOUND, FROM DOCTOR METZ'S ORIGINAL MAP

Courtesy of Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society

FURTHER NOTES ON THE SERPENT MOUND IN OHIO.

—Since publishing the article on *A New Serpent Mound in Ohio and Its Significance*, in the last issue, we have been fortunate in securing a reproduction of the detailed map of this mound, made by Dr. Metz in 1892, which through the kindness of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society we herewith reproduce. This is intended to replace

the rough sketch map on page 223 of this volume, which, although it illustrates the main features, is not of sufficient detail or accuracy.

We would further call your attention to another serpent mound on this continent which should have been mentioned in the article referred to above. In Otonabee Township, Peterborough County, Ontario, Canada, there is a serpent mound which was figured in volume V of RECORDS OF THE PAST on page 128. This mound, like the ones in Ohio, occupies a commanding position. It extends for about 200 ft. in a general east and west direction, 70 to 80 ft. above the waters of Rice Lake. For full description and illustration see *Annual Archaeological Report for 1896-'97*. Appendix to Report of Minister of Education of Ontario, pp. 14-26. We might also refer to the serpent designs which appear on a number of the Babylonian Boundary stones as depicted in Doctor Clay's article on *Babylonian Boundary Stones*, pages 41 to 46 of the current volume.

DOCTOR STEIN IN CENTRAL ASIA.—Doctor Stein continued his archaeological labors in Central Asia throughout the winter of 1907-08. An extensive collection of ruined Buddhist shrines, known as *Ming-oi* (the thousand houses), situated on some low rock terraces overlooking the Karashahr river not far from the Korla oasis, was excavated. The ruins are in long rows of detached cellas, of various sizes, but of similar plan. The temples had evidently been damaged by fire, probably at the time of the earliest Mohammedan invasions. Nevertheless, excellent relieve sculptures in stucco were recovered from the interior of the larger shrines; from the passages enclosing some of the cellas, the excavators dug up fine fresco panels, saved from burning by burial. There were also painted panels and delicately carved relieves in wood, with traces of gilding on them. The influence of Græco-Buddhist art from the northwestern part of India was apparent. The manuscripts found were either in Indian script or Uighur. No building which could be identified as a monastery was found. Many cinerary urns and boxes were unearthed.

After Christmas, the party moved to the hills of Khora, where there are Buddhist ruins. There is a series of small temples and monastic dwellings situated on rugged cliffs overlooking the Karashahr river, in a position resembling that of many of the Buddhist sanctuaries in Indo-Afghan. Some fine wood carvings were discovered here.

March and the early part of April were spent in archaeological work along the desert belt adjoining the oasis from Domoko to Khotan. Among the new ruins traced there, were the remains of a large Buddhist temple, decorated with elaborated frescoes, belonging to the early centuries of the Christian era.

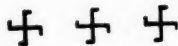
On the curious desert hill of Mazar-tagh, flanking the Khotan river, a fortified watch station which formerly guarded the river route was discovered. The fort had been destroyed by fire, but masses of

refuse had remained in excellent condition on the steep rock slope below. A large number of documents on wood and paper in a variety of scripts, mostly Indian, Chinese and Tibetan, all earlier than the IX century A. D., were recovered. Most of them probably belong to the period of Tibetan invasions and resemble the records found by Doctor Stein during the previous year at Miran, south of Lop-nor.

SCULPTURED STONES OF NORWAY.—At the meeting of the British Association, at Dublin, last September, Dr. Haakon Schetelig presented a paper on *The Sculptured Stones of Norway and Their Relation to Some British Monuments*. He stated that although the sculptured stones of the Viking age in Norway are not very numerous, yet they are of great interest and show several different types. On the "standing stone of Kirkeide, in Nordfjord" there are many symbols, including the combe, the serpent, the group of four concentric circles, the crescent, and the radiated sun disc, all of which are found on the early Christian monuments of Scotland, thus proving, he claims, direct communication between Scotland and Western Norway about 700 A. D. Further evidence of such connection has been suggested by Prof. Sophus Bugge, who noted common peculiarities in the form of the runes. Mr. Jacobson from a comparison of the names of places in Norway and in Shetland has reached a similar conclusion.

PREHISTORIC ARCHÆOLOGY IN JAPAN.—During the past quarter of a century the observations of Japanese and foreign investigators have enabled some general conclusions to be made. Features not shared by other cultures have been isolated, while the resemblance of culture vestiges to those of other lands agrees with the general verdict of prehistoric intercommunication. Here also the great number of crude stone implements and the persistence of horn and bone harpoons of palæolithic form suggest a direct survival from the earlier culture, while some indications of an evolution are present. No remains of undeniably palæolithic status have been found. * * *

The discovery of Ainu remains in the shell heaps and underlying soil proves that this people played a part in the neolithic culture. [N. Gordon Munro in *Man*.]



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